

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE
CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price—
One Copy..... \$2
Three Copies..... 5
Five Copies..... 8
Ten Copies..... 15Any larger number addressed to names of sub-
scribers \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to
every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address,
one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price.
An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These
rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest pub-
lication in the country.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 177

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
KATHLEEN MAUGHAN.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 251 st. between 5th and 6th ave.—
THE MAN OF AIR.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 5th st.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.—HAPPY DEW.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE LONG STRIKE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE
COLLEEN BAWN.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE PLAY OF LORIE
NAN.GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
THE POLICE SQUAD.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
DELINQUENTS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—
LA PERICHOLE.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.CENTRAL PARK THEATRE.—THEODORUS THOMAS'
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.TERRACE GARDENS, Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington
and Third av.—GRAND GALLA CONCERT.EMPIRE SKATING RINK, Third avenue and 53d st.—
SARNOFF'S OF THE NORTHEASTERN SKATING RINK.DR. KAY'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 743 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, June 26, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1.—Advertisements.
 - 2.—Advertisements.
 - 3.—Smash-up in Newark—Five Years' Search for a
Racer—Another Floating Palace—Unofficial
Attempt at Murder—Court Calendars for To-
day—Financial and Commercial Reports—A
Woman Tamed and Feathered—Deaths—Ad-
vertisements.
 - 4.—Editorial: Leading Article, "Papal Conclaves—
The Chair of St. Peter—Arrangements for
the Election of a New Pope"—Amusement An-
nouncements.
 - 5.—The Situation in France—News from the Various
Capitals of Europe—Yachting—Literature—
News from Washington—Personal Intelligence—
Miscellaneous—Telegrams Business
Notes.
 - 6.—Chief Justice Chase: His Views on the Demo-
cratic "New Departure"—The Summer Re-
ports—Captain Hall's Polar Expedition—
Director of a Fast Young Man—Tom Hughes on
America—All for Love—Ice Cream Made in
Copper Vessels.
 - 7.—Religious: Sermons and Services Yesterday in
the Metropolis and Elsewhere: Church Con-
solidation, Christian Charity, Credulity, Con-
science and Charity: Carefully Considered: De-
struction of a New Catholic Church: A
Colored Man on the Condition of his Race.
 - 8.—Religious: Continued from Eighth Page—
Frischton's Charge: Opening Exercises of the
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Commem-
oration: Baccalaureate Sermon by President
James McLean—Mongolian Intolerance: The
Bishop of Victoria on Chinese and Japanese
Missions—Utah: inauguration of a Political
Revolution—Excitement Among the Gloucester
Fishermen—A Nice Picture—A Curious Bur-
iary.
 - 9.—The Scepter—The Pope's Encyclical Let-
ter—Tombs Police Court—A Newark Rogue
Riot—Base Ball Notes—Local News—Shipping
Intelligence—Advertisements.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX is revelling in in-
dolence and convalescence in his South Bend
home.THE ALABAMA CLAIMS will amount to about
thirteen million dollars—a sum which is little
enough for the abolition of our flag from the
seas.THE PETITION FOR BOWEN'S PARDON is being
signed very generally in Washington by per-
sons of all parties. It is generally conceded
that bigamy is a very insignificant offence for
which to imprison a politician.THE FORMAL UNVEILING OF THE Bust of
IRVING in Prospect Park, arranged for Satur-
day last, was, on account of the storm, post-
poned to Saturday next, when it is hoped
there will be a fine day for the appointed cere-
monies.THE MANTLE OF VALLANDIGHAM.—The Cin-
cinnati Times says the mantle of Vallandigham
will fall upon Samuel S. Cox, the well known
Congressman from this city. The only mat-
terial difference between the two, however, is
that while Vallandigham opposed the war,
Cox volunteered his services in the Union
armies.CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE favors the demo-
cratic "new departure." Our correspondent had
an interview with him at Cincinnati recently,
and he said that many republicans would join
the democrats if the "new departure" were
adopted. "It is," said he, "the nucleus of a
new party. It is a platform upon which hon-
est, patriotic men of both parties can come
together."THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT has been informed
by Jules Favre, officially, that the Papal
Guard supposed to be recruiting by Colonel
Charette belongs to the French army, and is
not a Papal Guard at all. Italy is reassured
in consequence, it being pretty generally con-
ceded by Victor Emmanuel's government that
France has her hands full in guarding herself,
without undertaking to guard the Pope.AT THE COEN BANQUET on Saturday
evening Earl Granville and the new Marquis
of Ripon (better known here as the Earl De
Grey) had further remarks to make about the
Treaty of Washington. They concurred in the
idea that it was a neighborly compact of peace
and amity, a great and good work in its re-
lations to the past and to the future, and that it
secured peace and good will between the two
countries.Papal Conclaves.—The Chair of St. Peter—
Arrangements for the Election of a New
Pope.

Private information from sources absolutely reliable leaves us no room to doubt that the leaders of the Catholic world are deeply exercised about the next Papal conclave and the probable successor of Pius IX. in the chair of St. Peter. That it should be so ought not to fill us with surprise. As far back as 1859 it is known that arrangements were made for the election of a successor to Pius IX. In consequence of the continued good health of the Holy Father, and in consequence, also, of the powerful protectorate of France, the excitement of that period died out, and we have heard little about the next conclave or about the next possible occupant of the Holy See. The fall of France, and the determination of the Italian government to make Rome its headquarters, have again compelled the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church to make such provision that, in the event of the sudden death of the Holy Father, either in or out of Rome, no difficulty should be experienced in the election of a suitable successor. The fall of France and the determined action of the Italian government, are not, however, the only reasons why this subject again commands attention. The Holy Father has seen the days of St. Peter; he has had his jubilee; and the fact is not disguised, either by the Pope or his advisers, that in the natural course of things the election of a successor must at no distant day be a necessity. Always, for the last ten hundred years at least, Papal elections have been events of world-wide interest; and it is not, we think, unfair to say that the next election will be fully as interesting to the wide-spread family of man as anything of the kind which has gone before.

The presumption is that for at least once more the old machinery will be employed in the election of the next Pope, whoever he may be. It is a cumbersome, old-fashioned kind of machinery, which, though it has worked well enough in the past, is but poorly adapted to the requirements of this advanced age, and particularly to the entirely new conditions in which the Papacy finds itself. There are but few who know anything of Papal conclaves or of the *modus operandi* of Papal elections. In view of an approaching event of so much importance, our readers will not be ungrateful to us if we help them to understand what is meant by a Papal conclave, and explain to them the working of the machinery by which, when occasion calls for it, a new Pope is manufactured. The word conclave (from *con*, with, and *clavis*, a key) is applied both to the apartment in which the Cardinals meet to elect a Pope and to the Cardinals themselves as a body when thus in session. In early times the election of the Pope was the joint prerogative of the civil power, the clergy and the people. It was to all intents and purposes a popular election. So it was until the days of Hildebrand, that mightiest of monks, the overshadowing genius of the Papacy during the eventful reigns of six Popes, himself at the culminating hour seating himself in that chair which he had rescued from ruin and transformed into a throne of might. It was Hildebrand who secured the nomination of Nicholas II. at Florence in 1059, and scarcely had Nicholas mounted the Papal throne when, yielding to the influence of the Warwick of the time, the great Pope-maker, he issued the Bull which must be regarded as the original charter of the College of Cardinals. By it the College of Cardinals was called into existence as an ecclesiastical Senate, "and invested organically with the elective franchise which can give a head to the Church." The Bull solemnly decreed "that the election of Pope appertains first to the Cardinal Bishops who officiate for the Metropolitan; then to the Cardinal Clerics, and that the remainder of the clergy and the people tender but their acquiescence in the election; so that the Cardinals have the lead in making choice of Popes, the others only following them." The innovation was resented by the tumultuous populace of Rome, civil and ecclesiastical, and the imperial Crown expressed its indignation at thus being robbed of its rights. Hildebrand, however, was equal to the difficulty. A sop was given to both classes of malcontents. The Roman clergy and people were pacified by the assurance that the Pope would be selected in preference out of the bosom of the Roman Church; and the Emperor was sought to be conciliated with the proviso, "having the honor and reverence due to our beloved son Henry, at present King, and who, with God's favor, it is to be hoped, will become Emperor, as likewise to all his successors who may have personally acquired this right from the Apostolic See." Alexander III., after the Church had had some experience of the working of the new machine, promulgated a decree that no Papal election should be valid with a majority of less than two-thirds of those voting—a provision which remains in force to this day. It had thus been arranged that the franchise was vested in the Cardinals alone, and that no Pope could be considered legally elected except by the vote of two-thirds of the electors present. On the 29th of November, 1268, Pope Clement IV. died at Viterbo, and the Cardinals, eighteen in number, assembled in said city, and in the palace in which the Pope died, to elect his successor. For two years and nine months the Cardinals wrangled, and the new Pope was ultimately elected by a committee of six—the first compromise in the history of Papal elections. Later, in the days of Pope Gregory X., it was ruled that after the Pope's decease ten days must be allowed to elapse before his successor could be chosen, the object being to allow Cardinals at a distance time to be present at the election. There are many other little facts which might be mentioned regarding the electing power; but for the present enough has been said to show how it is that the Cardinals alone own the franchise.

As to the *modus operandi*, it has to be said that it was fixed at an early date, and that up to this day no material change has taken place. Formerly the elections took place in the Vatican. Since 1823 they have taken place in the Quirinal. As we have said before, ten days are allowed for the obsequies, for the arrival of absent members, and for other requisite preliminary arrangements. We cannot in this article go into all the paraphernalia inseparable from a conclave. Suffice it to say that at a given hour and unmistakable signal the Cardinals, on the last day,

retire to their cells, and there alone, shut out from the world, prepare to give their vote. The decree of Gregory the Tenth provided that if a choice were not made by the Cardinals within three days, for the next five days only one dish at noon and evening should be allowed to each, and after that time only bread and water. One important fact requires still to be mentioned. From some cause, not well known, France, Spain and Austria have the right of veto. When the present occupant of the Holy See was elected, the veto of Austria, which would have ruined his chances, arrived a day too late. The vote is taken by ballot. Usually there is what is called a supplementary vote. If the two-thirds are not obtained at the first ballot, say in the morning, then what is called *accede* is permitted, and each voter has the privilege of dropping his own candidate and voting for the candidate of any of his associates. Into the details of the election of a Pope we cannot go further at present. What we have said is sufficient to give our readers an idea of the machine which makes and the manner in which it is made a new Pope. As we said before, it is a good enough old-fashioned agency, although by no means suited to this age of newspapers, telegraphs, railroads and steamboats.

With the downfall of the temporal power has come a new era for the Papacy. It is not necessarily a bad era. Its goodness or badness, however, depends very much on the Papacy itself. Has it learned enough to be reasonable? Will it adopt a new departure? As we have already indicated, our conviction is, it will cling to the old paths; and the presumption is that where it might win a golden victory it will make a disastrous shipwreck. The Papacy has become by recent changes a purely spiritual power. It has been forced back to apostolic simplicity. It has found itself, against its will, in the current of modern progress. The Pope of Rome is a name which must be abandoned. The Vicar of Christ is a name the power of which will never die. Rome has lost its magical influence; Christ has not. The next Pope should be the choice of the Catholic world, not the choice of the College of Cardinals. In the College of Cardinals where is America, where is Great Britain, where is Germany? Nowhere. And yet these absent ones are the potentates of the present, the hopes of the future. We have no hope of seeing a grand popular Papal election; but it must come sooner or later. If the Papacy is to last it must adopt a popular programme and take its stand on a popular platform. The Vicar of Christ is yet a mighty name if the Church only knows how to use it.

That Perpetual Trouble.

For the past thirty years Brigham Young and the Mormons have furnished the news-reading public more startling and varied entertainment in a sensational way than all the other religious-professing people upon this Continent. Brigham is a Vermont boy by birth, and got early incited into his cranium that the world was a huge imposition, and that it was less important what a man was than what he seemed to be. Upon this principle the chief of the Mormon movement has acted ever since he came into power and direction, after the death of Joseph Smith, his interesting predecessor in the business of modern revelation.

Brigham believes that the world is a great chaos of thought; that the people neither know what they want nor are they ever contented with what they attain to, but are ever reaching after something far-fetched and beyond their comprehension. Actuated by such thoughts, he has adopted it as a philosophical deduction of history that he should stir up the United States every now and again with some of his peculiar phantasies. Adopting the theory that the world is speedily reaching its grand finale, he is particularly unctious in his cursings and consignments to the nether regions of all who oppose him. In this spirit he has acted for a quarter of a century, and now that he reaches the grand culminating controversy that decides whether superstition or fact is to dominate he is ready to cast all upon the die; and so commences the trouble of which our special correspondent at Salt Lake has given us notice.

Regarding the struggle for supremacy in Utah between the old order of theocratic government and the aspirations of republican sentiment now prevailing there, no one need be deceived by representations or misrepresentations. It is but the repetition of history. The old system of things is passing away; the new is asserting its right to live and to take the ascendancy in the political discussions of the future.

Our special despatches of the last forty-eight hours have attracted the attention of President Grant, and he is reported to have been fully advised on the subject, and is certain to properly act in the premises. The people expect of President Grant no further concessions to the policy of a kitchen cabinet that was forever tampering with the Mormons, but a manly, straightforward course, that will increase the respect and confidence of the people in the Chief Magistrate of a great republic; and we shall be pleased to see such a policy adopted toward Utah and the Mormons as will convince, that obstinate old man, Brigham Young, that nothing but sincerity in word and in action can possibly paddle him over the troubles of this life that now beset him. His people are divided among themselves; the intelligent are against him, and the superstitious alone are with him. The federal officials in that Territory are honorable, upright men, and the nation desires to see them sustained. All that is left for President Grant to do is to assert his determination to fight on the Mormon trouble on the line of republican principles, if it takes him all this summer and the next after it, and as sure as he occupies the White House now so certain will the Rocky Mountain votes be recorded for Grant in the forthcoming campaign.

GENERAL GRANT DODGING THE BORES.—The skillful way in which the President dodges the politicians and office-seekers is amusing. They go to Long Branch to catch him, and when there they find he has quietly slipped away to enjoy a drive in Central Park, New York. They follow him here, and lo! he has gone to Long Branch or somewhere else. His reticence proves useful to him on many occasions, but never more so than when he keeps secret his movements to get out of the way of political and office-seeking bores.

Sermons, Metaphorical and Otherwise.

A clear, bright day, sunshiny, but not too hot; just such a day when the foliage looks greener and the flowers smell sweeter than usual; just the day, in fact, for pious musings and religious light suits—such was yesterday. Wherefore it is that our reporters agree in representing the attendance at the churches as having been large—not so large, of course, as in the fall and winter months, for thirty thousand persons have left the metropolis, and New York is out of town, but large enough to excite the reportorial attention, and even to divert it from prayer and words of wisdom to which the reportorial attention is most frequently devoutly directed. We could wish that the sermons were in all respects equal to the weather and the attendance, for they certainly were not. Dr. Blades' metaphors were somewhat mixed. The reverend gentleman got them into the commercial in describing the sinner's approach to God. He likened the approach to the penniless artisan going to a bank with a note which he desires discounted. The cashier knows that he has no credit, but on turning the note he perceives that the endorser's credit is unlimited. Our notes, endorsed by Jesus, continued the metaphorical Blades, opens heaven to us. Here the cashier and the discounting are merely implied, as if, by the way, discounting the Saviour's endorsement was an exhibition of unbounded confidence in its security. But at any rate sure payment is before us, and Blades invites us to receive the cash. We are to "draw near" and have our "hearts sprinkled" and our "bodies washed with pure water." All this is very good, but what has it to do with the notes and their endorsement? If we are to get paid in this sort of style Christian applicants at the Bank of Paradise must prepare for a somewhat cold reception, there being no hot water in the celestial abode.

Leaving these fields of metaphor we turn to Trinity church, whose aristocratic congregation were considerably astonished when a colored minister from the South appeared and officiated. In his sermon this dark-skinned man and brother drew a sombre picture of religion among the negroes, and accounted in some measure for the possibility of Ku Klux outrages. Mr. Northrop preached a fiery sermon on the hardness of the transgressor's way, in which the recent "corner" in Rock Island was broadly alluded to. He expressed the opinion that a stock broker never went to Wall street with a Bible in his pocket. We should say that he is mistaken. A whole chapter in Scripture is rehearsed there daily in the worship of the golden bull. Mr. Beecher said a favorable word in behalf of praise, holding that it should be regulated, not eradicated, which is sound doctrine. There is no greater incentive to well-doing than judicious commendation. Rev. Mr. Chapman preached a thoughtful sermon on the yoke of Christianity, which he believed light enough. In Westchester county Archbishop McCloskey aided in the dedication of the Church of St. Jerome, delivering an interesting address; while in Washington Dr. Newman discoursed on intemperance, and appealed to moderate drinkers among the wealthy classes to give up the Veve Clignot. For the subjects of the other sermons we must refer the readers to the reports, in the hope that they may be found full of religious instruction.

Christian Missions in China and Japan.

We publish this morning a *résumé* of an interesting address on the subject of Christian Missions in China and Japan, delivered in San Francisco by the Bishop of Victoria. This prelate, who is now on his way to England, takes a rather gloomy view of the situation. He charges the Chinese government with an intention to expel all missionaries from China and to extirpate Christianity in the Celestial Empire; and it must be admitted that the recent governmental edicts, placing missionaries under the supervision of the local mandarins, and prohibiting females from propagating the doctrines of Christianity, justify the fears of the Bishop. In Japan there is no concealment whatever of the real purpose of the heathens. Proselytism is absolutely forbidden under heavy penalties, and proselytes are reduced to a state of virtual slavery and sent into the interior to work in the mines. The Bishop looks to the great Powers to compel the Chinese and Japanese governments to pursue a more liberal policy. Undoubtedly these alone possess the power of bringing China and Japan to a proper sense of the demands and spirit of modern civilization. Moral suasion has thus far failed to enlighten the minds of their rulers, and perhaps the powerful argument of modern breech-loading cannons and rifles may succeed. Still it will be best, perhaps, to exhaust all peaceful measures before resorting to shells and bullets.

ROWDY PHILADELPHIA.—The conduct of the Philadelphians in their Academy of Music, on the occasion of an amateur performer making his debut last Thursday, shows that under the meek Quaker exterior of the city there is a great deal of gross rowdiness. The foolishly ambitious gentleman who wanted to display dramatic talents he did not possess might have been an object of good-natured ridicule, but throwing torpedoes, cabbage, a dead cat in a state of decomposition and other things on the stage, accompanied by frightful yells, showed the low instincts of the audience. And all this was in the most fashionable and elegant place of amusement in Philadelphia. Our Bowery boys would hardly have been guilty of such conduct. We recommend the religious societies of New York, instead of sending missionaries to Christianize the South Sea Islanders, to send them to Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The rumor that the President is to devote several evenings at his Long Branch cottage this week to a hearing of the difficulties between the Conkling-Murphy inside republicans of this city and the Fenton-Greeley outsiders, the object being a compromise, if possible, on the grand peace idea of the Joint High Commission. The ultimatum of Fenton is said to be Greeley for Collector, and the *sine qua non* of Conkling is Murphy. Possession being nine points of the law, the probabilities are in favor of Mr. Murphy, unless "the Boss" can do something to turn the scale. In any event we say—"Let us have peace."

MARSHAL SERRANO is forming a new Spanish Ministry for Amadeus' sake—that is, literally translated, for the love of God—which is a very impressive Spanish invocation.

Opening of the Fashionable Summer Season—
The Bohemian Gentry Abroad.

That the summer fashionable season is pretty well opened is to be seen from our advertising columns. Moreover, the fact of such opening is to be realized from the volume of letters we daily receive inviting us to become the welcome "deadhead" guests of some sensational or unobtrusive watering place. For an example of the latter we submit the following. It is dated at

OCEAN HOUSE, BEACH, ME.,
June 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
This day I send you a local paper with an editorial article descriptive of this house. I shall feel pleased to have you read it. And I particularly desire to book you a room of two either for a long or short period, in this house. Your visit while here will be nothing for your presence here will be of great benefit to us, while I know you would enjoy a sojourn here. This beach is said to be by all odds the finest on the eastern coast. I particularly desire to have you come, if only for a day, but shall feel greatly pleased if you could make it convenient to remain a long time. Come and try Yankee hospitality. Our advertisement is in your paper. If it is true and absolutely impossible to come yourself, I shall be glad to see a representative. But your own presence would be preferable.

Trusting to have a satisfactory reply soon, that I may secure a good front room, yours very truly,
Now, while we are really glad to witness the auspicious prospects for a successful season at all our fashionable watering places, we must protest against the humiliation which some managers of these places would heap upon respectable members of the press by sending invitations like the above. We say, while we are pleased to know that such unexceptionably popular summer resorts as Long Branch, Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Catskill Mountains, with their White Sulphur Spring House; Lake George, West Point, with its happy Cozening; the Highlands of Navesink, Schooley's Mountain, New London, with its Pequot House; Sharon Springs, Lake Mahopac, Chittenango Springs, New York; Bergen Point, with its pleasant La Tourette House; Seneca Lake, with its Watkins Glen and its ever Pleasant Valley, rich in the juices of its vineyards and the deliciousness of its atmosphere; Long Island, with its Rockaway and its Far Rockaway beaches, its Bath Cottage, its Bay View, its Neptune House at Woodburg, its Coleman, Canarsie, Peco, Greenport, South Side and other houses; Staten Island; Orange, New Jersey, with its Heath's Mountain House, Lockley House, its Huguenot Springs Hotel, its Mountain Retreat House at Balmain; Englewood Park House at Perth Amboy; Passaic, with its Acquackonock House; Keyport, with its Cliffwood Springs and Pavilion Hotels; Montreal, with its Ottawa House, and—but we can scarcely recall at this moment the numberless other places in our own vicinity as well as at a distance toward which the attention of the public has been called through the proper channels—gratified, as we are, to learn that all these and many other summer resorts and summer boarding places are in a fair way of doing a prosperous business the present season, we must repeat our protest against the system in vogue at some of the places of fashionable recreation of "dead-head" newspaper men, many of whom, no doubt, are of the bogus Bohemian genus, whose effusions are better calculated to bring discredit upon fashionable resorts than money into the pockets of the proprietors. A popular and well regulated summer hotel needs no puffery of this kind. It will stand or fall upon its merits. The HERALD neither asks nor will its proprietor knowingly allow its representatives to accept subsidies of this or any other kind from hotel keepers, railroad or steamboat companies, nor from any other source in which the great public have to pay their way, as every honest class of the community is obliged to do. We are opposed to the entire free ticket system, root and branch, including Long Branch and all other branches where fashion, fun, funds, frivolity or fanfare are expected to congregate during the sultry summer solstice.

Every respectable member of the press should join us in putting down this reprehensible "deadhead" practice, and thus elevate the professional standard of the press of the United States to that dignified and independent position which its power and influence entitle it to demand.

Hence we caution all hotel keepers, all managers of places of summer resort, all railroad and steamboat people, to be cautious how they throw out free bait to parties representing themselves to belong to the HERALD. As the grand motto of the American people is "Pay as you go," no one should unnecessarily be exempt from its application.

GERMAN SÄRNGERFEST.—This will be a great week with our musical Germans. The twelfth annual festival of the Northeastern Särngerfest, which practically commenced on Saturday evening last, and with great enthusiasm, notwithstanding the "pitiless storm," will be continued from day to day, and evening, in one form or another, till Wednesday and Thursday next, and those two closing days will be devoted to a grand picnic in Jones' Wood. The programme for this day will embrace a matinee at Steinway Hall, with its numerous prize singing societies, assisted by an orchestra of fifty of our best instrumentalists, under the direction of Carl Bergmann, and a monster concert in the evening at the Skating Rink. Truly our harmony-loving Germans know how to enjoy themselves. Success to them.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN has evidently a rough journey before him. On Saturday last the Cortes, by a vote of one hundred and sixty-four to ninety-eight, voted an address to the King equivalent to a want of confidence, the majority being made up by a combination of republicans, Carlites and adherents of Isabella. The retirement of the whole Ministry was then announced; but the King had at the last accounts refused to accept their resignations. A new Ministry, under Marshal Serrano, is probable, however; but what then? Only a new combination to displace this new Ministry, and so on, till we have another Spanish revolution.

HUTCHINSON FOR HOFFMAN!—The *Daily True Georgian* has thrown to the breeze, on the new democratic flag called the "new departure," the glorious name of John T. Hoffman for the next Presidency, while in the same town Alexander H. Stephens, in the Atlanta Sun, has unfurled the standard of the "old departure," which means "down with nigger suffrage." How are these two flags to travel together in 1872? We don't know.

Harrower—Riley—Pendleton.

In our weekly ministerial review we have not by any means exhausted the panel of popular and interesting preachers representing the different denominations in our city, and to-day we present our readers with three more whose praise is in the churches, and whose labors in the Gospel are known beyond their own immediate congregations. The Rev. C. S. Harrower, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, in Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, is a young man of meek and quiet address, rather retiring in manner, and evidently possessing a spirit full of sympathy and tenderness. This is thrown into his pulpit discourses sometimes with very excellent effect. His sermons are thoughtful and are carefully written; but they are not read from the manuscript in the style of the schoolboy's essay, but rather as the professor or teacher, who, though master of his subject, feared he might not, in the multitude of other thoughts, be able to make every point clear to his pupils, might pen and read his lectures to them. Every word is uttered slowly and distinctly, and in such a manner that the hearer can scarcely fail to catch the inmost thought in the mind of the speaker. Mr. Harrower generally speaks very plaintively and very directly, and there is no chance for a sinner to shield himself under the plea that the minister is talking about some one in China, and not about him. His sermons are neither wholly expository nor wholly philosophical, but a harmonious blending of both, and the doubting mind and the scoffing infidel are left without excuse if they neglect the warnings and admonitions of the preacher and count the blood of the covenant an unholy thing and remain in their sins. He is also an active worker in the Sunday school, and, though Methodism in that neighborhood is comparatively young, he has a very fair school gathered together in this place on the Sabbath. This is Mr. Harrower's first appointment to a city church, but we don't think it will be his last or only one.

The Rev. Isaac Riley, D. D., is the pastor of the Reformed church in Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. He, too, is a young man, earnest and eloquent and full of zeal in the cause of Christ and of religion. His services are generally well attended, though occasionally, we believe, some of his congregation slide away to hear his Methodist neighbor, Mr. Cookman. Dr. Riley is also an excellent Sunday school man and takes a great interest in the instruction and happiness of the young. His sermons are usually a combination of the expository and scientific styles of discourse, and are frequently made interesting and instructive by illustrations and incidents drawn from nature and experience, in the application of which he is very powerful and effective. In the lecture and prayer meetings Dr. Riley is equally interesting and instructive. He is a man of fine culture and extensive reading, and knows how to make the most of his knowledge in his illustrations of Scriptural subjects. He is justly beloved by his people, whom he also loves in return.

The Rev. W. H. Pendleton, pastor of the Fifty-third street Baptist church, has few equals in his denomination as an earnest church worker. He has built up the church edifice in which he serves, and gathered into it a membership of about five hundred, to whom he ministers, and a congregation of twice that number, within the past few years. And both he and his people have been lifting up the standard of the cross there in a new and rising neighborhood, where not long ago the whole area was covered with the miserable dwellings of squatters. Many of these have heard the Gospel in and through the Fifty-third street Baptist church, and are now rejoicing in its faith and hope. Mr. Pendleton is a man of nervous temperament, and is full of life and activity, both in the pulpit and out of it. His sermons treat mainly on practical subjects and such as enter into the everyday life of his church and congregation, and the vigor and zeal which he himself possesses he has in a measure imparted to his people, so that they have become, in truth, a missionary society to the region round about them. His church is one of the finest Baptist edifices in the city, and his Sunday school one of the largest. Were all our city churches and pastors as active and earnest in the work of the Lord as the Rev. Mr. Pendleton and his Fifty-third street Baptist church are, we can hardly conceive the change that might be wrought in the moral character of this city within a comparatively short time. There is abundant need and room for it in every direction. Brethren, go to work and in due season you shall reap if you faint not.

THE CABINET A GAIN.—It is again reported that Attorney General Akerman will soon retire, and that a learned Kentucky lawyer will probably take his place. The idea is also still kept afloat that Mr. Fish will soon go out in order to rest from his political labors; but after what the President said the other day at Long Branch to a HERALD correspondent in reference to his able, faithful and diligent Secretary of State, it is probable that Mr. Fish will feel it is his duty to remain at his post, at least till the close of General Grant's present term. In the event of the General's re-election in 1872, which now appears to be morally certain, he will doubtless submit to the Senate in 1873 a new Cabinet from first to last.

NILSSON AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—That charming *prima donna*, Miss Nilsson, seems to be ambitious of learning everything and of distinguishing herself in other things than on the stage. It is said she performed the rôle of gunner on the day of the regatta both on board the Quarantine steamer, the Fletcher, when saluting the yachts as they passed, and afterward at Fort Hamilton in firing off one of the immense guns there. Imagine the gentle Nilsson as another Maid of Saragossa!

A GRANT AND CAMERON CLUB has been organized in Baltimore. This shows that among the Maryland republicans there are some active leaders who believe that, as in 1872 the Vice Presidency on the Grant ticket will be an open question, General Cameron will be among the strong men for the position. Can it be that Mr. Fenton is desiring for a compromise on the Vice Presidency? Very likely; but we fear that his finesse will amount to nothing.